NEGLECT OF SPEECH.

The Various Causes Assigned for Stammering in Young and Old.

Every parent whose child exhibits a tendency to stammer in speech should realize how great a misfortune and defect is impending over the child if the tendency grows into a habit, and should use all possible endeavor to avert or to subdue it. For not only does the stammerer suffer annoyance, nervous irritation, shame and innumerable inconveniences, but every one who endeavors to converse with him endures the same nervous irritation, and an embarrassment besides which causes a desire not to encounter him in the future, fortunate if not feeling the most singular temptation to go through the same grimaces and produce the same sounds, which if held in check by politeness or kindness is often held so by an effort, dangerous in the same direction as yielding might prove to the tempted, sometimes producing an incurable stammer of its own.

There are various causes assigned for stammering, none of which operate in all cases. In some children it is produced by organic trouble, malformation of the tongue or of the throat or palate, swollen tonsils, a lengthened uvula or inflammation of the glands. Early attention must be given to this, the uvula clipped, the tonsils reduced, ulcers cauterized, as the particular case requires. Quite as often, however, the trouble is not organic, but functional, and arises from debility, paralysis, tetanic spasms, neuralgia, chorea and other nervous disturbances. This form is almost always curable, with pains and time and patience—patience, after all, being the great panacea. Occasionally this sort of stammering has birth in a chance imitation or mockery of another stammerer, sometimes from a confusion of the mind that hinders control of the organs of speech, or a weakness of the will in relation to them: again from some unhappy excitement, pleasurable excitement seldom retarding the speech. And the act of stammering once accidentally committed, the nervous consciousness of it renders it almost impossible to regain a normal use of the vocal organs. That no stammering, however is entirely and altogether nervous is shown by the fact that the worst stammerer can sing without showing it, and with thorough articulation, and by the further fact that women, who are notoriously more nervous than men, form but a tenth part of all the stammerers in the world.

The trouble with stammerers usually evinces itself in words which begin with consonants, those especially which require a pressure of the tongue upon the roof of the mouth, and when the trouble is not organic, this can almost always be corrected by calling upon the intelligence, and by slow practice, and we repeat, by patience. No sign of vexation or fault-finding should ever be allowed to confuse the child's mental processes while under discipline for the trouble, and if quite young, he may thus be coaxed out of it almost without knowing it. The child should be taught by touch, by example, by plates, if sufficiently old or bright for them, the use and management of the throat, the vocal chords, the tongue and teeth and lips, in speaking, and he should be shown how to speak from the throat and not from the mouth, to speak slowly, and made to think before speaking. If not old enough for instruction of the more advanced sort, then he should be expected to repeat slowly after a kind and gentle voice sentences where the obnoxious sounds slip in unobserved. The best course always is to resort to an experienced teacher, in whose methods knowledge is equalled only by patience.

If a child's eyes are crossed, recourse is had to an oculist; if there is trouble of the ears, to an aurist; if his lip is cleft, if his limbs are twisted, if his back is deformed, to a surgeon. Yet but few things with which he can be afflicted will give much more vexation, annoyance, teasing tremor and mortification than the habit of stammering, if it grows up with him and gets possession of him till he feels it like one of the evil spirits in those possessed of devils, and the parent who fails to mount to the occasion, and thinks it no matter now, that it is rather pretty and amusing in a child, who delays about taking advice, can not afford a teacher in such a trifle, can not go where teachers are, or for any other reason whatever neglects to attend to the business before the child is ten year, old, and to follow it up with the patience of Mother Nature herself for every day of two years, deserves all the reproach with which, in years to come, the child will load him in his heart if not in his stammering speech. Whatever position the child may grow to fill, there he will need his speech: without it the orator will be ruined, the lawyer can not plead, the exhorter can not preach, the teacher can not instruct, the auctioneer has no vocation, the actor can not play, the master can not give his orders, the man himself is handicapped at the very outset of life, and in nine cases out of ten he will know that his parents might have hindered it.—*Harper's Bazar.*

—A very enjoyable concert was given in a small provincial town. Among the performers there was a popular tenor singer, who was announced by the programme as prepared to sing an aria, "Sound an Alarm," by Handel. This he sang with great effect, and was horrified the next day to perceive in the local paper the statement that he had "sung with great taste and expression a fine song by Handel entitled, 'Maria, Sound an Alarm.'"—*English Exchange.*

IN THE SICK ROOM.

The Experience of An Intelligent Nurse Presented in Popular Form.

"In summer persons caring for the sick invariably raise the windows from the bottom," remarked a trained nurse. "Now, except in very sultry, close weather this should not be done. The sick-room should be constantly supplied with fresh air, but it should be admitted in such a way as to cause no strong current near or about the patient. The best way is to drop the windows from the top. Cool air being heavier descends, and when introduced high up purifies and freshens the atmosphere more thoroughly. It is always dangerous to open a window in the direction from which the wind is blowing.

"People who are not disturbed by disorder when well are often irritated by the least confusion in the arrangement of a room when ill. Every thing in the room should be carefully adjusted to the best advantage, for a sick person's fancy is most capricious. Nothing should be allowed to lie around carelessly. The table should not be littered with books and papers. Flowers should be kept no longer than absolutely fresh. Medicine and water glasses should be carefully washed and kept from the sight of the patient. The constant sight of medicine is not only trying to an invalid but often nauseating.

"No food should ever be prepared in the sick-room. If only a small bowl of broth, it should be served as invitingly as possible. Nor should a bowl of broth or gruel or a cup of tea be carried to the sick person in your hand; place it on a tray covered with a clean napkin. Bring but a little quantity at a time, for a large quantity is apt to take away the patient's appetite. If possible, always serve too little, reserving a supply until asked for more. If the physician should order a larger amount of food, than the patient can take at one time, as for instance, a cupful of milk or broth, try only a little, a tablespoonful or so at a time. If the stomach rejects even this, try even less. Too great care can not be observed in all these seeming small details. With persons of highly sensitive nervous organizations the observance of these apparently trivial things often means the issue of life or death.

"Absolute cleanliness is imperative in the sick room. The bed linen should be changed at least every other day, unless the patient's condition is such as to make it impracticable. Sprinkle the carpet with tea leaves before sweeping, and dust with a damp cloth. Cleanliness is the only means by which the air can be kept pure, especially in summer. Impure air, whether in the sick room or otherwise on the premises, readily becomes poison. Cleanliness in summer is not only essential to the recovery of the sick, but to the continuance of good health to those who are well.

"It is never desirable to darken a sick room except in some nervous diseases, affections of the eyes, or in the acute stages of the disease. There are persons whose nervous systems have become so disarranged that the broad daylight is an actual pain to them and nothing so grateful to their disturbed nerves as the darkness. Light, however, is an important adjunct in convalescence. When the patient is very sick it is easy to admit plenty of light without allowing it to fall in such a way as to occasion annoyance. Be sure that the lamp does not smoke or give out a bad odor at night, and that the gas does not leak, and that the lamp is not so placed as to make shadows flicker within sight of the patient when you keep it burning all night. If the gas jet causes this effect on the wall, shade it in such a manner as to prevent the formation of distracting shadows. Little things that in health would be unnoticed often have a disastrous influence on a system weakened by long or severe illness.

"For all stomach inflammations or irritations there is generally nothing better than cracked ice. The lumps can be allowed to melt in the mouth. One supply of ice can be made to last for a number of hours by laying it in a piece of coarse flannel suspended in a bowl. Take a deep bowl, holding a quart or more and a piece of coarse flannel, oblong in shape, about twice as long as it is broad. Fasten the flannel around the bowl with a string in such way as to make it reach about half way to the bottom. Put the cracked ice into this flannel cup and cover it with the end left over because of the oblong shade. In this manner the ice is kept dry, the water running through the flannel into the bowl.

"Another word about flowers: Keep no heavily scented blossoms near the sick person, and if flowers are placed near the bedside during the day remove them at night. People with delicate imaginations are often very sensitive in regard to a preponderance of white blossoms about them when very ill. They want to behold something vivid that speaks of throbbing life, not the symbolic flowers of death.

"All idiosyncracies of the sick must be studied by the intelligent nurse, for the best of physicians can do but little to alleviate disease if not aided by skillful nursing."—*Chicago News.*

—The other evening the little daughter of a Congressman was paying a visit at a neighbor's, and the respective mothers were talking of physical ailments and their remedies. After a while the little girl saw an opportunity to make a remark. "My papa," she said, "always drinks whisky when he is sick." Then she stopped for a minute, her eyes softened and saddened, and she continued slowly: "And poor papa is sick nearly all the time."—*Washington Critic.*

ARTESIAN WELLS.

Difficulties and Expense of Boring Hundreds of Feet Into the Earth.

It has been remarked from time to time that artesian wells are multiplying in large numbers, especially in large cities, where the water is at times, or all the time, quite unfit for domestic purposes, and where large factories find the meter charges and tax too expensive. Among the latter class it has been proven by experiment that an artesian well soon repays its cost with interest, but among the former class it is a luxury which can be indulged only by people of means. Some of the large hotels of this city get their water supply by the aid of these wells, and there are private families of wealth which have had these wells bored.

The cost of an artesian well is comparatively small now to what it was ten years ago, competition in the business having had the effect of reducing the price. These wells are made very much in the same way as are those from which oil is obtained. The great difference between the two, however, is that the water does not usually "spout." It generally makes its way to the surface and is pumped up to whatever height is wanted. The possession of an artesian well, therefore, involves that of a pump, the cost of the pump and the expense of running it.

When a well-borer is employed he contracts to sink the well at so much per foot. He can not, of course, tell how far down he will have to go to reach water in desirable quantities. It may be one hundred or five hundred feet. It is the consumer who assumes the risk of this. The price of work is from three dollars and fifty cents to twelve dollars a foot, according to the diameter of the well and other considerations. The borer sets up a derrick similar to those used in the oil regions, and fitted with a walking-beam, pulleys and a drum. Then, by the raising and dropping of a heavy weight, a section of pipe two or three feet long is driven into the ground. When it has gone down so far that there are only a few inches protruding above the surface, a second section is screwed on its top, the heavy weight is set in motion and this in turn goes down into the earth. Section after section is screwed on until the piping strikes rock. Meanwhile, by means of what is called a sand-pump, the piping has been kept clear of earth and sand, with which it soon becomes choked.

When rock is reached the process changes. The pipe, which has been forced with some difficulty down through strata of earth, sand and gravel, remains immovable against the solid stone, and if the borer tried to drive it down with the iron weight, something would break, and that something would not be the rock. A long cylindrical mass of steel, made so that it will fit inside the piping, and weighing between three hundred and three thousand five hundred pounds, according to the hardness of the rock and the diameter of the piping through which it is to pass, is brought into play. It is shaped at the end something like an axe. It is lowered by a metal rope through the piping. When it reaches the bottom it is raised a few feet by powerful machinery, and then suddenly dropped. This splits the rock and the broken pieces are forced to the surface by means of the sand pump. It is tiresome work going through the rock. Sometimes it takes several hours to bore one foot.

Very often when the rock-breaking is going on the rope that holds the iron breaker gives way, and the tool is left at the bottom of the well. This is a very trying situation for the contractor, for there is great danger that his work will have to be stopped, and that he will lose the money that it cost him, for the contractor is always the loser in such instances as a matter of course. There are implements specially made to recover the breakers, but the process is tedious, and sometimes the recovering apparatus itself lost. Cases have been known where wells a few hundred feet deep, which have cost one thousand dollars or more, have become so choked up with irrecoverable implements that they have had to be abandoned.

The cost of an artesian well can scarcely be estimated, owing to the competition already mentioned. The expense to the borer of fitting up his derrick at the spot where he is to make a well is from one hundred dollars to one hundred and twenty-five dollars. This is before earth can be broken, and it includes cartage of machinery, boilers and derrick. Of course this has to be recovered from the sum stipulated on per foot for boring, as the consumer contracts to pay only for every foot completed, and to take no risks whatever. The borer says the competition that has reduced the price of an artesian well by fifty per cent. in four years has made the occupation of a borer a precarious one.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

A Deliberate Falsehood.

In some Texas hotels the partition walls are so thin that the conversation in one room can be heard in the next. Two friends from the interior put up at a Galveston hotel and were given one room. The man in the next room overheard the following conversation about daybreak next morning:

"I say, Bill, are you awake?"

"I've been wide awake for the last two hours."

"Lend me five dollars."

"I've dozed off again."

"I thought you were lying when you said you were wide awake."—*Texas Siftings.*

Take the SUNDAY BAZOO.

OF GENERAL INTEREST

—A lawsuit of seven years' standing and involving the right to $3.10 was recently settled at Los Angeles, Cal.

—Cincinnati policemen who served in the war will wear on their sleeve a red tape, to distinguish the soldier element of the force.

—It is said that boots for dogs with sore feet are sold in New York. That is nothing. We have seen booted dogs by the hundreds, as far back as we can remember.—*Boston Transcript.*

—The heirs of an estate (two hundred thousand dollars) in Mount Holly, N. J., have recently been paid on a settlement that has been reached after a chancery suit of thirty years.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—At one point on the Cascade branch of the Northern Pacific the railroad describes a horse-shoe which is two and a quarter miles, and only fifteen hundred feet across the hill at the open end of it.

—The newspapers have so materially differed in the naming of Patti's castle-residence in Wales that the diva has now changed the name to Lianfairpwllgwngyllgertrobgllgerchw yrnbyllgogerbwllsanttvsllliogogogobh.

—The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* tells how an engineer of a steam fire-engine declined to allow the machine to go to a fire because, as he explained, "I spent three hours yesterday cleaning it up and shining the brass-work."

—An Indian chief who is visiting in Washington at Government expense was introduced to a Senator recently who has a very bald head. The chief looked at him for some moments with interest. "Ugh! Where you fight Injun some time?"—*N. Y. Sun.*

—A boy who ran away from his adopted mother in St. Thomas, eighteen years ago, was unheard of by her, the Toronto *Globe* says, until he walked into her house the other day as a guest. He was an ordained minister, attending a conference held in that city.

—As an instance of honesty the manager of the street railway company shows a letter received with five cents inclosed "to take the place of one put into a box on St. Catherine street west, on Wednesday last, the piece having two holes in it and believed to be bad."—*Montreal Witness.*

—A Kingston (N. J.) lawyer appeared before the board of education of that city a few days ago, and asked that a one thousand dollars assessment be taken from the property of a neighbor and put upon his own lot. This was such an extraordinary request that the members of the board were nearly struck speechless.—*Brooklyn Union.*

—Farmer Daniel Wadsworth, of Wolcott, N. Y., has established a new branch of musical education. Instead of making the hills resound with the musical echoes of "P-o-o-e-e," when he wishes to call his hogs, he merely whistles "Yankee Doodle," and the herd comes in on the run. The intense Americanism of the porkers is shown by the fact that they pay no attention to any other tune.

—William L. Noyes and James B. Mudgett, farmers of Richfield, Vt., quarreled over the ownership of a parcel of grain, and Noyes punched Mudgett with a pitchfork, making a slight wound. A doctor was called, and when Noyes saw him go to Mudgett's house he became very much excited, and saying to his wife, "I will kill myself," went to the barn and shot himself three times, dying almost instantly.

—The Victoria (B. C.) *Colonist*, in its report of the fire which destroyed the city of Vancouver, says: "Desperate whites and thieving Indians looted the goods that had escaped the flames. In the evening barrels of liquor were opened, and the crowd of hoodlums enacted a scene that would do credit to the damned. They fought, they blasphemed, and carried on their unholy revels far into the night."

—Herman Reedle was digging a well at McAlister, I. T. He arranged a charge for blasting, lighted the fuse, and was hoisted towards the surface forty feet above. When half way up the rope broke, and he fell to the bottom. He tried to grasp and extinguish the fuse, but was too late. The charge exploded, Herman was blown nearly to the top of the well, and fell back dead with every bone in his body broken.

—In the Court of Common Pleas, New York City, Chief Justice Larremore dismissed the complaint of Patrick Clark against Ransom Parker, Jr., brought to recover fifty thousand dollars for injuries received while assisting in unloading an ice barge. The plaintiff's neck was broken, and he lay in Bellevue Hospital two years. The peculiarity of the case made him the theme of lectures at the time by several of the doctors in attendance.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—A base-ball club of Manchester, N. H., returned home recently after having won a victory, and a local paper reports that the members "were received with a demonstration that surpassed any thing of the kind ever witnessed here. More than ten thousand people marched in procession and lined the sidewalks. The Manchesters were provided with barouches, which were trimmed with flags and preceded by two drum corps, and the procession, carrying brooms, marched through Elm street, which was ablaze with fireworks, while flags and handkerchiefs were waved from every building. The affair wound up with a reception at the Manchester House."—*Boston Post.*

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, on the 4th day of June, 1885, Carl J. Stoebel made, executed and delivered to D. H. Ettien two deeds of trust, whereby he conveyed to said D. H. Ettien the real estate hereinafter described, the first deed of trust being given for the purpose of securing the payment of one promissory note or bond, made to Jas. L. Lombard for $400, payable June 1st, 1889, with interest coupons attached, being for $14 each, payable on the 1st days of June and December in each year, and the second deed of trust was given to secure the payment of one promissory note, made to the said Jas. L. Lombard, payable June 1st, 1886, and drawing 10 per cent. interest after maturity, the said first deed of trust being filed for record in the office of the recorder of deeds in and for Pettis county, state of Missouri, on the 5th day of June, 1885, at 3:25 p. m., and was duly recorded in book 38, at pages 413--417, and the second deed of trust was filed for record in the office of the recorder of deeds in and for Pettis county, on the 5th day of June, 1885, at 3:30 o'clock p. m., and was duly recorded in book 38 at pages 417--419. The said Carl J. Stoebel covenanted in said first deed of trust to pay the interest coupons promptly when due, and that if default should be made by him in the payment of any of said interest coupons, or any part thereof, when due, that the whole amount of said promissory note and interest coupons should at once become due and payable, and that D. H. Ettien might proceed to sell the deeded premises for the purpose of satisfying said note, or bond and interest coupons, with interest thereon and costs of said sale, the said property being situated in the county of Pettis and state of Missouri, as follows, to-wit:

A strip of ground 40 feet wide across the south end of lot 8 in Jesse B. Short's subdivision of lot 5, block B, in Wood's addition to the original city of Sedalia, Mo., being a part of the southeast fourth of section 4, township 45, north of range 21 west of the 5th principal meridian, according to the recorded plat thereof. And whereas, the said Carl J. Stoebel has failed and neglected to pay or cause to be paid, the interest coupons that fell due on June 1st, 1885, and June 1st, 1886, and also failed to pay the promissory note which fell due June 1st, 1886, therefore, the whole amount secured by said deeds of trust is now due and payable thereunder. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the statutes of the state of Missouri in such cases made and provided for, and the power vested in me under the terms, conditions and covenants of said deed of trust, I will offer the above described property for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the west front door of the court house in the city of Sedalia, in the county of Pettis and state of Missouri, on

MONDAY, THE 23d DAY OF AUGUST, 1886,

at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

8-3w3t D. H. ETTIEN, Trustee.